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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839.

OURSELVES.

It is not often that we have occasion to speak of ourselves; but we think the friends of the Genesee Farmer will be gratified to learn, that although we commenced the present vol. of the Monthly Farmer with an edition of 14,000,it has been so nearly exhausted,that we have been obliged to add greatly to our present impression, and shall proceed to reprint the earlier numbers with as little delay as possible, for the accommodation of new subscribers. For the great favor with which the Farmer has been received, we feel that it is mostly indebted to its extensive circle of contributors, composed of men who unite scientific skill and acquirements, with a practical knowledge of the subjects on which they treat. To them we tender our thanks. Our acknowledgements are renewedly due to those gentlemen, who, without the prospect of reward other than that of benefitting their fellow farmers, have kindly taken an interest in bringing our paper to the notice of some who might not otherwise have been acquainted with it. We can only say that such expressions of public confidence will stimulate us to continued exertion in support of the great and constantly increasing rights and interests of the cultivator of the soil.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.

We have received from Z. B. Stout, Esq., of the Assembly, and Lardner Vanuxem, Geologist of the Third District, who will please to accept our thanks, copies of the 3d annual report of the progress of the Geological Survey of this state, and from the hasty examination we have been able to give it,think it will amply satisfy the expectations of the public, and furnish new proof of the ability and fidelity of the scientific corps engaged in the undertaking. We also hope to be able through the kindness of an able correspondent, to lay before the readers of the Farmer, such notices of the whole as shall be most interesting to them.

The report for the past year, contains those of Dr. Beck, who has charge of the mineralogical and chemical department of the survey; of Mr. T. A. Conrad, palæontologist; of W. W. Mather, embracing New York, Westchester, Putnam, Rockland and Orange counties; of Prof. Emmons, embracing the counties of Essex, Warren and Hamilton; of Prof. Vanuxem, embracing the counties of Madison, Onondaga and Cayuga; and of James Hall, embracing the counties of Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Tompkins and Chemung. It will be seen at a glance that these reports cover an important part of the state, furnishing much interesting material to the man of science, those engaged in the arts, and to the agriculturist. From the first we have been in favor of this survey of the state, and each succeeding report demonstrates more fully the value and utility of the undertaking. It is an honor to the state, and we doubt not will be carried on to completion in the same enlarged and liberal spirit in which it was conceived.

CULTURE OF CORN.

Notwithstanding the comparative neglect to which this excellent grain has for a few years past been subjected, we are convinced, that take the country as a whole, there is no plant cultivated in it of so much consequence as corn, and that even in the best wheat growing districts it cannot be neglected by the farmer without serious loss. The fine fields of this beautiful grain that met the eye in almost every section last autumn, exhibited in our opinion more decisive indications of plenty of food for both man and beast, than even the bountiful crops of small grains that covered in summer our hills and plains. The heavy crops of this grain every where produced, where any attention was given to its cultivation last season, and the unquestionable profit resulting, will, we hope, have a tendency to induce a more extended growth the present season. The Report of Mr. Colman is conclusive that the profit per acre, on corn is greater than that of any other crop grown in New England, and though we have no such series of facts to found an opinion upon at the west, yet we doubt not, from the nature of the case, that such would be the result there as well as elsewhere, where circumstances are favorable to its production.

Corn requires a rich soil; of good depth, as the roots penetrate to considerable distances; dry, or at least free from all standing moisture; and kept clean and free from weeds by frequent stirring with the hoe, or still better with the cultivator. Corn will not grow on wet land, or on soils where the subsoil is so retentive as to retain stagnant water within reach of the roots. Such soils are of necessity cold, and corn, the native of a warm climate, is more retarded by cold and moisture in our country than by all other causes combined. In England corn cannot be grown; the low temperature of their summers compared with ours, though excellent for the wheat crop, is fatal to corn, which, though sometimes attempted there, rarely or never reaches perfect maturity. Land, on which corn is to be grown, must be drained if too wet, and without this preparatory process, in ordinary seasons, corn must prove a failure.—Some of the best crops of corn we have ever known, were grown on turf or clover leys, well manured in the spring with stable manure, and then carefully and completely turned under a few days previous to the planting. If coarse common barn-yard manure is used, we have known it advantageously applied in the fall, the turf turned over, and allowed to remain through the winter. In the spring it is rolled down, a light harrow applied, and a loose surface of earth is readily prepared for the corn, while the decomposed manure below is ready to afford the nourishment required by the young plant.—Where fine manure is at hand, manuring in the hill may be advantageously adopted, and some of the great crops of the few past years have been produced in this way. For this purpose we have found the manure from the piggery far superior to any other, the difference in a hot dry season in favor of this manure being equal to 20 or 30 per cent. Sheep manure is the next best, and for wheat crops, particularly spring wheats, we think it unrivalled.

Several kinds of corn have been introduced to the notice of the public within a few years, some of which are doubtless great acquisitions to the farming public, while others require to be more fully tested before their adaptation to our latitude can be decided. As a general rule it may be remarked that corn is always improved by bringing the seed from the north, and that it deteriorates by introducing southern varieties. The reason this is perfectly obvious, and exists in the nature of the plant itself. No species of the Dent, or gourd seed corn, will be found to succeed well, north of the 40th degree of latitude, unless in some favored situation, while in a suitable climate these varieties are indispensable. Thus the Baden corn, though an excellent variety in a proper climate, must in all the northern, and most of the middle states, give place to the earlier kinds, such as the Dutton, red blaze, white flint,or early Canada corn.

In selecting a corn for seed in a district where it is sometimes liable to failure from early or late frosts; several things should be taken into consideration as desirable requisites. The first is, it should be early, have a rapid growth, and arrive at maturity with the least possible delay. Another requisite is that the cob should be small, and the ear of good length; since if the cob is too large, it does not become so completely dried as not to endanger the corn by moulding when cribbed, and if the cob is small and not long enough, there will not be a good crop, however mature it may be. The Dutton corn is somewhat liable to the first objection, the small early varieties, some of them at least, to the last. To have a corn yield well, the kernels should be large, close set, and the cob small. Some ears of corn have been noticed, from which the corn shelled and poured into a paper envelop of the ear, would precisely fill it. Such corn, when grown, cannot be otherwise than productive.

It is a good plan to submit seed corn to some preparation that will give it vigor and quickness of growth at the outset, and aid as far as possible, in preventing the attacks of those insect enemies beneath, and the winged enemies above the surface, to which experience shows it is exposed. A solution of salt petre is good, and some have proposed the solution be made in chamber lye, this producing, it is contended, as favorable an effect on corn, as it is well known to do on wheat.—Where there is any any danger that the corn will be assailed by crows, tarring it is necessary, and it is perhaps productive of injury in no case. It is effected by wetting the corn in warm water and letting it drain, then turning a small quantity of tar upon the corn, and stirring it until every kernel is coated with the tar. It is then dried with plaster for planting, and the addition of this latter article cannot but be beneficial.

There should always as many as five or six kernels of corn be put in a hill, and they should not be thrown in in a cluster, but spread so as to allow room for growth without the stems crowding each other. When the corn is three or four inches high, it should be hoed, and all the stalks over four in number pulled out, leaving of course those having the best and most vigorous growth. Some prefer only three stalks in a hill, and where the soil is not of the best quality, that number is sufficient. There is not seed enough generally used in planting and it is better to pull two or three from each hill, than to have a deficiency of stems in the field.

Corn should always receive two thorough dressings; the ground well loosened and pulverized should be moderately raised around the hills, and if the cultivator is a third time run through the rows before the corn is so large as to endanger its breaking down, it would be well. In ordinary cases, where the soil is equal, the crop of corn will always be in proportion to the completeness of the after culture. Every slight it receives in the spring, every weed that is allowed to remain to choke the corn, will be felt in the fall when the corn is placed in the half bushel.

Well conducted experiments have shown beyond contradiction, that the common practice of topping corn has a direct tendency to decrease the quantity of the crop. Allowing the ear to ripen without molestation produces as might be expected from the well understood law of nature in this respect, the best and heaviest grain. Cutting up by the bottom, and allowing the ears to ripen in stooks gives the next best grain for quality and quantity, and besides gives the best fodder, which, where corn is grown, is of no small consequence. If topped very early, the weight of the corn, and of

course the quantity, is greatly diminished; if left till a later period the injury is less, but in all cases where experiments have been tried, the loss is sensible, and good policy demands that the practice should be abandoned.

ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, &c.

A 'subscriber' at Columbian Grove, Va. requests 'some information and directions for propagating fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches, &c.' We would respectfully refer 'Subscriber' to the volume of the Farmer for 1838, in which he will find ample directions on all topics relating to fruit trees, in all their varieties. To republish these would be treating our former subscribers hardly fair.

Could apple trees be raised from cuttings stuck in potatoes and planting, there can be no doubt the trees would resemble the parent stock; but when grown to a suitable size would probably produce fruit sooner by grafting. We remember several years since of trying the experiment of planting cuttings of the apple in potatoes, but from some cause did not succeed in a single instance in growing a tree. Others may have been more fortunate.

"Will peach trees raised from the stone, produce fruit like that of the original tree?" Very rarely; and perhaps never identically the same in quality, unless far away from peaches of any other quality or variety. Where peaches of several kinds are cultivated in the vicinity of each other, flowering as they do about the same time, the pollen or fecundating dust of blossoms will be transported by winds, bees or other agents, so as almost inevitably to affect the quality of the germ, and consequently the fruit of the trees raised from the stones. Many years since we brought to this district from the east, peach stones of a large yellow free stone, an excellent fruit, and a superior variety of the early rareripe. The stones of the yellow peaches, gave trees producing yellow peaches, but resembling the original fruit in scarcely any other respect. The stones of the early peach produced several kinds, of which only one was early; and from the stones produced from this tree, we have never grown an early peach. They are all late, inferior fruit.

At the north we have found by experience there are no lands so light and sandy that, with proper cultivation, they cannot be made to produce clover, and when once this is accomplished, there is scarce a limit to the richness which may not be given to such soils. Where the soil was originally so light as to bid defiance to ordinary culture, and grasses could not obtain a footing in the sand, dressings of clay and marl have been applied to give more stability to the surface, and thus the difficulty was overcome. This was particularly the case in some parts of Long Island and New Jersey, now among the richest and most productive lands in the world. Our reliance, had we such lands as is alluded to by 'Subscriber,' would be on clover and gypsum. The highest sandiest soils north of the Potomac can be made fertile in the way described, and the Essays and experiments of John Taylor prove that such will be the result still farther south. When once the enriching of the soil is commenced by clover and plaster, other grass seeds may be introduced as desired, or as they will grow; it being remembered that the more completely the ground can be occupied with the roots of grasses, the greater will be the nourishment afforded to each crop in rotation, and the more stability given to the soil. On land so sandy as not to be entirely unfit for cropping without marling, the following mixture of seeds has been found beneficial—clover 3 pints; orchard grass 2 pecks; tall meadow oat grass 3 pecks; or if the ground is very light, the ordinary grass may be omitted, and more clover seed added. Mr. Taylor recommends the 'meadow oat' grass strongly to the notice of Virginia farmers, and from its known ability to resist drouth, and the certainty with which it flourishes on lands moderately light and dry, we think it deserves the report he has given. The lucerne is a grass well adapted to a sandy warm soil, but it will require a rich soil to produce good crops. It is grown on the sandy parts of France and Italy in great perfection. Within a few years, gama grass, a native plant of the southern states, has attracted great notice from the great crops produced by it when cultivated, and its adaptation to the general soil and climate of the south; and it may in general be remarked that in every section of country, and on every soil, there are native plants, calculated, when brought under cultivation, to cover it with verdure and fruitfulness.

Formerly the light sandy soils in the vicinity of Albany were considered among the most utterly worthless in the state; and now, since the improved systems of cultivation have been adopted; since it is found that stability can be given by clay or marl, and that clover and gypsum can confer any degree of fertility, they are justly ranked among the most valuable. Fortunately on such soils the means of improvement are generally at hand; it has been found that the whole sand region of the Atlantic, from Long Island to Georgia, and back to the highlands, is based on beds of clay or marl, which have only to be raised to the surface and mingled with the sand to render it exuberantly fertile.

The quantity of grass seeds to be used, when sown alone, will of course vary with the state of the soil; but the best writers in Europe and in this country, consider the following as about the proportion that should ordinarily be adopted. Herds grass, or red top, 1 bushel; lucerne 8 pounds; timothy, or meadow cat tail, 1 peck; orchard grass 2 bushels; clover 12 pounds. On sandy soils the application of plaster should never be omitted; it will benefit any crop, but on clover it is indispensable. The examinations going on at the south, with regard to the geological structure of those states, have already revealed rich stores of clay, marl, gypsum, and other articles, suitable for the amelioration and fertilizing of the soil; and from the effect which has been produced at the north by the use of these materials, we doubt not they will be of equal value at the districts in which they are found, and be the means of opening a new era in the agriculture and prosperity of the south.

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A correspondent in Londonderry, Vermont, says he has a piece of ground he is intending to sow with oats, and which he wishes to enrich, but has not manure.—He asks whether it would be good policy to sow clover with the oats to plough in, in the fall, and how much seed should be used per acre.

We should doubt the propriety of sowing clover in this way, and for this purpose, as we think it would go but a very little way towards accomplishing the desired end. When clover is sown with spring crops, their rapid and usually close growth, prevents the clover plant from obtaining any considerable size; and there is not time after such crops come off, for the plant to gain the luxuriance which alone can render it valuable as a dressing of green manure. When clover stands till the second year, the roots are an item of great value, and with the tops ploughed in for wheat is the best of applications. That it would do *some* good, treated as proposed by our correspondent, is not doubted; but that this would be the best way of enriching a soil is questioned If clover should be sown to plough in, in the fall, an extra seeding would be best, and probably 10 or 12 lbs. per acre would not be too much. If sown, it should be plastered without fail.

The same correspondent also "wishes to know what quantity of lime should be applied to an acre of orcharding, and in what manner applied."

As to the application of lime to orchards, it may be well, as any application that increases the general fertility of the soil, will be found beneficial to the trees. For the general purposes of manure lime is applied from thirty to one hundred bushels per acre.

With regard to sowing clover seed with oats to be ploughed in (as we suppose) in season for wheat, we should not think it would prove beneficial; as to seed sufficiently for such purpose, would require at least six quarts of seed per acre, and the young plants, especially if the season should be dry, would not attain to a size that would prove a good dressing when turned under.

Conversion of Winter into Spring Wheat.

Our respected contemporary of the Yankee Farmer is informed that immediately on the receipt of his note requesting farther information on the process of changing winter wheat to spring wheat, we placed it in the hands of Col. Abbott, the gentleman who made the experiment, and he has politely furnished us the annexed statement, which we think is sufficiently clear and explicit to enable any one who chooses to repeat the experiment. The great object to be attained is evidently to subject the wheat to a process similar to that to which winter wheat, sown so late as not to complete its germination until the coming spring, is exposed. All acquainted with new countries, are aware, that the clearing of lands is at times so delayed, that the wheat sown in the fall, does not come up; it only swells, sprouts slightly, but does not show itself above the surface; in this state it is exposed to the frosts of the winter, and remains without further progress till the warmth of the spring brings it forward in common with the earlier sown wheat. The same effect is produced by the process described in the letter of Col. Abbott.

Otisco, Onondaga co., April 6, 1839.

Mr. W. Gayord, Ed. of Gen. Farmer:—

Dear Sir—At your request I will briefly state the process adopted by me in an experiment on wheat. I did not consider it of sufficient importance to be made public at the time; instituting the experiment barely to gratify a curiosity of my own in regard to the relation existing between winter and spring wheat. But as the result proved, I am pleased to gratify those who may feel interested in the information, and feel it to be my duty, and those of every other farmer, to convey, through the medium of your excellent paper, such knowledge as may by accident or otherwise be put in their possession.

Late in February, 1837, I took a quantity of white flint winter wheat (bald); I put it into a tub with water sufficient to wet it thoroughly. It was frequently stirred and kept in a warm room, and at as even a temperature as possible, until the sprouts on some of the kernels were an eighth of an inch in length, and all well swollen, or in a state of germination. The water was then drained off, and the wheat put into a box and exposed to the winter frost in the open air, but did not freeze through as I could wish, to have an even crop. It ripened very unevenly, which I attributed to the want of equal and thorough freezing. On the 12th day of the succeeding April, I found that the frost had wholly left my wheat, and that fermentation had commenced. Without delay, I sowed it on a piece of fall ploughed stubble land, although quite too wet to work well, yet there was no alternative but to sow the wheat, or lose the experiment. I chose the former, and harrowed it in as well as the muddy surface would permit.

The blade came up very small, and appeared feeble in the first stages of its growth; but as other wheat began to head, about one half of this to my surprise put forth large heads of *bearded wheat*, the other part still retaining the appearance of winter wheat in the fall of the year. Some twelve or fourteen days after this some of the remainder, and by degrees the whole spindled up, and ears of the original flint wheat now showed themselves, and in a growth of nearly one foot higher than the bearded which came up first. The rust, so common and so fatal to late wheat in this country that season, struck the last growth, and it shrunk to a very small, and in the most tardy ears, a worthless berry. But the bearded heads ripened in good season, had a very large plump berry, much resembling both in color and shape a winter wheat. I am satisfied, and I think I have good reason to believe, that if I had commenced the sprouting operation in time to have had a solid freeze on the whole mass of germinating seed, the transformation would have been the same on the whole, and an excellent crop the result. I think the wheat should be sprouted in January, and frozen in a cask or box that can be secured from warmth in the spring until the ground is sufficiently dry to har-

row well, then bring it to the air, and as soon as thawed, sow and harrow it in with as little delay as possible, on ground prepared by fall ploughing. In this way I think a good crop of wheat may be grown, where winter wheat would, without such preparation, totally fail.

To test the conversion of this winter wheat to spring wheat, on the 14th day of May, 1838, (which is too late to sow the common varieties of spring wheat here) I sowed a small quantity of the above described wheat, and where it was not injured by the heavy rains, it grew to great perfection, a complete spring wheat; not as white in the berry as the original flint wheat, but still lighter than any variety of spring spring wheat cultivated among us, with which I am acquainted. As to its flouring qualities, it has already been described in vol. 3 of the Monthly Farmer, page 165. I am preparing to sow some of this second production, and I doubt not, should the spring prove favorable, that I shall have a fine quality of spring wheat from the sowing. If so, you may expect to hear the result.

Yours truly, W. Abbott.

BLASTING.

There are few farms on which more or less blasting, as the operation of splitting rocks with gunpowder is termed is not at times requisite. In digging wells, drains or cellars in laying walls, or in removing boulders from the fields, blasting is frequently necessary; and as many lives are annually lost by premature or accidental explosions, it is desirable that the safest and best methods of splitting rocks should be adopted. Gunpowder frequently explodes when no assignable cause can be given by which a spark could be produced; and chemists are of the opinion, from the nature of its constituents, that it does sometimes explode only from simple pressure. It is evident that every precaution in its use is necessary, since its agency cannot well be dispensed with.

Blasting is accomplished by making a preforation in the rock to be split, of the size and depth proportioned to the effect to be produced, and in ordinary cases being an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and from a foot to eighteen inches in depth. In this hole the powder is placed, from one to two inches being required; and the securing of that so that its force shall be spent on the rock, and igniting it, constitutes the great difficulty of blasting.

Formerly it was customary to place a wad of tow over the powder, through this into the powder a smooth iron or copper rod was placed, and around this pounded brick or stone was driven until the opening was filled. The rod was then withdrawn, the hole it left filled with priming and the match applied. It is evident that the tamping process, as driving down the pounded stone was called, was one of constant danger, as a spark might at any moment be elicited from friction of the materials, and the deplorable accidents that occurred proved such must frequently be the case.

To avoid this difficulty the French devised a mode which effectnally obviated this danger, but was found sometimes not to confine the powder so that its force should be spent on the rock. It was first extensively used in the construction of Napoleon's celebrated road over the Alps, and where sufficient depth can be given to the boring rarely fails, as the experience of the canal contractors at Little Falls and Lockport can testify. It consists in placing the proper quantity of gunpowder in the perforation; filling a small tube (a straw is generally used) with powder, and inserting one end in the deposited charge which is then covered with a wad. The hole is then filled with sand simply poured in, and the match is applied to the priming in the usual way. If the hole is shallow, the sand will sometimes blow out, producing no effect on the rock; but if of the depth of 18 or 20 inches this rarely happens. Where it was inconvenient, or improper to bore deep for the blast, and of course sand was inapplicable, we have seen a plug of wood split and grooved for the priming, driven with a wooden mallet into the opening, and in this way a blast rarely failed. There was, however, the danger attending the driving of the plug, and this it is desirable in all cases to avoid.

Before the present mode of splitting off large blocks of stone for columns, &c., by drilling and wedges was adopted, it was the practice to break off the mass by blasting. Where, as was necessary, there were several of these to take effect at once, it is clear, unless the explosion was simultaneous, a fracture of the blocks would most likely take place, and the frequent losses of this kind was a serious one to those engaged in quarrying. To remedy this evil, it was proposed to fire the charges by an electric battery, and where the operation was skillfully performed, it produced the best results. It soon became evident, however, that the arrangement of the connecting wires, and the management of the battery, were too nice operations for the common workman, and fortunately the method of splitting by wedges leaves little room for regret, that the use of gunpowder in this way can be entirely dispensed with.

Mr. Blake, the superintendent of the extensive works at Whitneyville, near New Haven, where large quantities of stone have been required, has made an improvement in blasting by sand which secures the effect, while the danger is equally avoided. The improvement consists in placing on the top of the wad a plug of wood made in the form of a cone, or rather paraboloid, the largest part of which is rather smaller than the boring, and which is put in, the largest end resting on the powder or rather on the wad. A groove on one side admits the priming straw, which of course stands against one side of the hole, instead of being in the centre. The sharp point, or top of the plug, should be about even with the surface of the rock; of course the depth of the boring will determine its length. Around this plug sand is to be poured till the hole is filled, when the train may be fired. In this case the plug acts as a wedge forced outwards, the sand preventing its escape, and the effect of the blast is greatly increased. One plug will answer usually for several explosions, and when acquainted with the form can be quickly made with a common axe. If the boring is very shallow, a little of the sand poured in may be slightly crowded down with a piece of wood, but this care is rarely necessary; the mechanical pressure of the cone on the sand giving full effect to the blast, while the plug will sometimes not be blown from the boring.

SEED CORN.

Some interesting notices of the season for several years past, extracted from the records of some careful observer, embracing a great variety of facts relating to the growth of vegetables, flowering of trees, state of farming work, appearance of migratory birds, &c, have appeared in some late numbers of the Bellows Falls paper. Under the head of May 31, 1834, we find the following entry:

"My seed corn proves bad—only half of it coming up. It appears, on inquiry, that this seed, which I had from a careful and good farmer, though wrong in this case, was heated in the husk. Before this, I have been struck with the fact, that a little fermentative heat destroys the vegetative principle in corn. The best way is to gather the seed in the field, trace it up, and dry it in the open air. By favor of providence I will try to avoid such blunders in future."

We once lost our entire planting from a similar indiscretion. In husking the corn crop, the best ears, and those where two or more grew on a stalk, were selected for seed, and with the husks stripped down, thrown into a large tub standing near. This was filled, and a press of business preventing its being taken out for tracing immediately, it heated so as to render it wholly worthless for seed, and the consequence was a failure of our crop for that year. Farmers cannot be too careful about their seed corn, and the method recommended above will be found one of the safest and best.

Under date of June 8th, 1838, is the following entry:

"I proceeded yesterday to dress my corn with ashes—and I have learned to my full satisfaction this important truth in husbandry,—that ashes ought to be put carefully *around* the stalks or spires of corn, and by no means be thrown upon them, or upon the leaves. A part of my corn is a little injured this way. The alkali is too powerful for the life of the leaves. Indeed I suspect it would be better, if the ashes did not touch the plants at all. The roots will find the potash, if the ashes be thrown on the hill."

There is good sense in this remark; and we may add that the practice of ashing corn, though not much practiced in this past of the country, is, we have no doubt, an excellent one. Farmers should never allow an ash, leached or not leached, to leave their farms. They are worth double to him as dressings for his crops, meadows, or for application to his soils, that they are to dispose of at the village ashery. Much of the success of New England men in raising corn, may perhaps justly be attributed to the use of ashes in the culture of that valuable crop, and the farmers of New York, we think would do well to take a lesson from their eastern brethren in this respect.

RURAL LIBRARY.

This is the title of a periodical in the city of New York, devoted to the "publication of standard works (entire, compiled, abridged, and original) on Agriculture, Gardening and Domestic Economy." It is conducted by S. Fleet, former editor of the New York Farmer, is published monthly, large octavo, 40 pages in a number, price $3 per annum.

The utility of such a work as the Rural Library will not be doubted by any one conversant with the state of agriculture in the United States; and the resources for its improvement that exist in the many excellent works published abroad, devoted to this subject, but which do not find their way to the hands of farmers in this country. That there are many things in the agriculture of Europe, not at all adapted to this country, is readily admitted, but as a whole, the agriculture of that country is much in advance of ours, and we should gladly avail ourselves of the results which have only been arrived at by years of experience, and by thousands of carefully conducted experiments. Such parts of the republished works as are deemed inappropriate to our country will be omitted, and explanatory notes will be added on such subjects as seem to require them.

The first number of the second volume of the Rural Library is now before us. In it is commenced Prof. Low's "Elements of Practical Agriculture," a work held in the highest repute abroad, and well known to most of our agricultural readers, by the extracts made from it in the journals of this country, as a work of sterling merit. It will be adapted to the state of agriculture in the United States by the editor; and illustrated by a great number of engravings. This work will be followed by others; but alone would be worth a year's snbscription to the Library. It is to be hoped that our intelligent farmers will give the Library an extensive circulation. It certainly deserves the most ample success, and Mr. Fleet is entitled to the thanks of the agricultural part of community, both for the plan and the execution.

How to relieve Choked Cattle.

It will be recollected by the constant readers of the Telegraph, that some months since, John Conant, of this village, published an article in the Telegraph, addressed to farmers, making known a method for relieving cattle choked with potatoes or other substances.—The object of this paragraph is to call attention to the subject again, and to add my own testimony in favor of the remedy. A few mornings since, one of my cows was choked with a potatoe. Living but a short distance from my friend Conant, the author of the article alluded to, I sent for his assistance, as I had never witnessed the operation. He came with a quantity of gunpowder, took about as much as would be necessary to charge a common fowling-piece two or three times, inclosed it in paper, somewhat after the manner of preparing a cartridge, and while I held the cow's head up, he, with his hand, thrust the preparation down her throat, as far as convenient. I held her head up a moment, until she had broken and swallowed the charge, which soon produced heaving; but the first trial did not succeed. After waiting a few minutes, we repeated the process, which succeeded admirably, and the poor, distressed animal was relieved at once. She raised the potatoe, chewed and swallowed it. Let whoever has occasion, try the experiment.—*Vermont Tel.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Importance of Light to Soils and Vegetation.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 125.]

The substances that absorb, reflect and refract light, enable us to judge of its effect in a very imperfect manner, because there is such a variety of ways in which it is extinguished, absorbed, and reflected; its density increased or diminished, and its rays consumed or refracted, that it becomes very difficult to measure its quantity. By snuffing a candle, we almost extingush the light, but it burns more vividly the next moment, the quantity being increased by the increase of combustion. The interposition of any dense medium, deprives us of the light, but the quantity is *not* diminished, although our power of vision is so sensibly affected. Now all bodies, except reflectors, absorb light, though they do not all emit it again, in the manner of transparent bodies, or the pyrophori and animal substances, but they do not absorb the rays indiscriminately, some choosing one color and some another, and some reflecting or refracting one ray and some another. A red body for instance, reflects all the red rays and absorbs all the rest; a white body reflects all the rays, and a black one absorbs them all and reflects none. This affinity of different bodies for different colored rays affects their absorption of caloric, their attraction for moisture, their color, taste, smell and physiological structure.

In a report made to the French Academy by Lavoiser, Fourcroy, Morveau, and Berthollet, on a new chemical nomenclature, occurs the following passage: "Le lumiere (ou le calorique) combine avec l' oxygene, avec l' hydrogene, l' azote, et l' ammoniaque, concourt a les meltre en l' etat de gaz & forme ainsi l' air vital (oxygen gas) l' air inflammable (hydrogen gas) l' air pleogistic (azotic gas) and le gaz alkaline (ammoniacal gas;)"—from which it would naturally be inferred that the French chemists had generally adopted the opinion that light and caloric was the same substance. It is needless in the present state of our knowledge to attempt controverting such an opinion, even if they had not furnished evidence that they thought differently; our object in quoting from the report is to show the combination of the fluid with the above substances by which mean the gases are produced, and to add to this the fact that H. M. Braconnet sowed the seeds of plants in pure river sand, in litharge, in flour of sulphur, and in common lead shot, watered them with pure distilled water, and found them all come to maturity. That subjecting them afterwards to analysis, they yielded the usual products of salts, earths, lime, and various simple substances, and from these facts to draw the conclusion that light is essential to the existence or the gases,* and that oxygen, hydrogen, and solar light (the latter including caloric, and the former mixed with carbon and azote) are all the elementary substances employed by the Divine Architect in the constitution and construction of the universe.

In the formation of gaseous substances, through the agency and operation of light, we should probably be astonished at the quantity consumed, and should naturally conclude, that the great source itself would be speedily exhausted; but no increase of light or temperature can ever render these substances luminous, and of course we are unable to form an estimate of the quantity absorbed, which seems indeed to be illimitable, because the process is perpetually going on, in almost all the operations of nature, but all is silent, unobtrusive, and invisible.

It is a singular circumstance that light, which furnishes all the phenonema of vision, should partly be composed of invisible rays, this is probably owing to their wanting any of the primary colors; and it is equally surprising that the colorific rays are much more diffusive, refrangible, and transmissible through transparent mediums than the colorific ones. Thus the rays transmitted through a stone plate, by intense combustion, being deprived of their colorific properties, pass with difficulty through glass windows, whilst those possessing color from a fire, are as easily passed through glass as a sunbeam. Herschel and Leslie's experiments upon these subjects, seem to indicate that this circumstance or peculiarity, is owing to chemical affinity; and they serve to show that when we want an increase of temperature in the hot-house, stoves are desirable, but when light is wanted to combine with heat, open fires are preferable, and certainly as a general rule, they contribute most to the health of the plant.

Metallic oxydes which exist so extensively in the soils of southern and central Pennsylvania, as frequently to give specific names to the soil itself, are wonderfully operated upon by light. The general principle that seems to be established among agricultural chemists, is that those oxydes are inimical to vegetation, and as a general rule it may be correct, but we have reason to think the rule is subject to exceptions, and many of the best soils in that state, are deeply impregnated with the black oxyde of iron. That this is not so injurious to its fertility as the red oxyde which abounds in the great valley of Chester and Montgomery counties, might be very rationally supposed, because although the latter may possess the alkaline quality in a greater degree, they are not so easily reduced by the operations of light, and do not become so soon assimilated with the lime and other earths, in and with which they are so frequently alternated and amalgamated.

But how are we to account for the operation of light upon phosphorescent substances? Are there none of our chemical friends who can inform us why they universally become incombustible when they become luminous?—has not the light operated on them in the same manner as coloric or combustion?—and if it has, why is not the phosphori consumed and left in the same state as ashes, or the other products of combustion? They are neither reflecting, refracting, nor transmitting substances; but fish, flesh, and vegetables, when phosphorescent, are universally in a state of incipient putrefaction, their fibres are relaxed, their igneous materials are becoming reduced. We are not speaking now of burning phosphorus, which consumes every combustible it touches, but of those which have no sensible heat, & for which know we of no moresatisfactory distinction than absorbents of light. Nor do we wish to be classed among the refined, subtle, metaphysical speculative reasoners, who deny there is any such thing as color in bodies, but describe them as powers or qualities of substances capable of producing on our minds the sensations of red, yellow, blue, &c. We call this the philosophy of the schools, but not the philosophy of common sense. We believe the rays of light are physical essences of different natures and powers, and producing different effects by different operations; and that their different actions upon the soil, and upon the growing plant, produces all the variety of color with which our organs of vision are delighted, and all the fragrant odors with which our senses of smell and taste are regaled. There are however many other substances that become phosphorescent without putrefying, and Beccaria alleges that *all substances* will attain this property, by a proper application to them of the solar rays. What operation then can the light have upon them, unless it is that of constituting a portion of the material itself. Black and dark colored earths are more powerful absorbents of light, than clays or whitish ones, (if we may be allowed this expression) and hence another increment of fertility. The black oxide of iron does not injure the fertility of soils like the red oxide; is it not fair to attribute the difference to the color of the oxyde? We may rationally suppose that ferruginous matters of both kinds have the same effect upon the electric phenomena of the atmosphere, and if equally acted upon by the solar rays would have an equal effect upon vegetation.

But light is a fluid as well as vapor, and in order to be useful, must, like other ærial and atmospheric substances, be absorbed and again parted with; hence the advantage of alternate changes of day and night, and hence we find phosphorent vegetable matters altogether unproductive, and until they part with their light, are incapable of assisting in the organization of animals and vegetables. But the moment the putrefying process has progressed further than the phosphorescence, they amalgamate with the soil, and are the richest food that can be furnished.

The alternate dominion of day and night over the face of the earth, is not only essential to the growth of vegetables by its operation upon plants, enabling them to absorb oxygen, hydrogen, and solar light, and to throw off azote, carbon, and caloric, but also by its operating to produce putrefaction, which would be at once arrested in its progress by any interruption to this succession, because no change would take place in the degree of moisture, no oxygen, or carbonic acid gas, would be formed, both of which are essential to this process, and putrefaction we all know must precede production. There can neither be fœtid substances, nor odoriferous bodies, without the agency of light; and light, like all other useful; materials must be active in its energies, it can do nothing if it remains in an inert or motionless state. All the rhapsodies of the poets, all the descriptions of the most fertile and luxuriant imagination, fall infinitely below the relation that it bears in its active state to the welfare and happiness of the human race; and like all other material things it becomes useless, idle and inactive, without the agency of darkness, or of some exciting cause to bring its powers into efficacious operation. Thus we find it lost to all useful purpose when forming vegetable phosphori, or when it is not undergoing the process of perpetual change, that is stamped by the hand of Omnipotence upon all created things. We cannot therefore be understood, when dilating with so much satisfaction upon this beneficent exercise of creative power, to exalt the light at the expense of darkness; 'the prince of darkness,' says Edgar, 'is a gentleman;'—and indubitably it is essential to the productive operations of nature. "E'en from the zenith of her dark domain," darkness sheds a most benignant influence upon the earth; whether it is to the night or the day that we are indebted for the dews that exhilirate and cheer the face of the ground, has long been a subject of dispute; it is enough to a contemplative and grateful mind, that they are both exercising an all-potent, if not equally ascendant power, over the energies of nature and over the actions and destinies of man.

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* Annals of Chemistry, 1807.

PLASTER ON CLOVER.

FRIEND TUCKER—Having been much benefitted by the Gen. Farmer since receiving the same, I thought it my duty to communicate to you an experiment which I made last season with plaster on clover. It is this:—I sowed a field of 4½ acres with one bushel of plaster, leaving half an acre in the middle of the field unsown. That half acre was scarcely worth mowing, while the other mostly all lodged and consequently took me full five days to mow it. Now I do not know what good a greater quantity of plaster would have done, only that it could have been spread over the ground more regularly, which could not be done so well with one peck to the acre. The ground is mostly a stiff clay, and about thirty years under cultivation; was manured but once in all that time, and once clovered before this, when it produced not more than one-sixth of the hay that it did the last season. "A penny saved is as good as a penny earned." Now if one peck of plaster (which cost me 20 cents) is enough for an acre, it is not necessary to put four on it. —

Drying Fruit.

A correspondent of the Gen. Farmer advises to wait till the flies have taken their winter quarters, but that cannot always be attended to, as much of the fruit would rot before that time. I would mention our way (which is practiced in Germany) for drying fruit. We dry them first in the air or sun somewhat, then heat the oven gently and put them in, stirring them several times, and when dry enough store them away till next spring, when we put them again in the oven after the bread is taken out. In this way they can be kept several years.

A STARK COUNTY FARMER.

Ornburgh, Stark co., Ohio.

PLASTER FOR POTATOES.

Mr. Tucker—In the Genesee Farmer of the 15th inst. I noticed an inquiry referring to an article of my fabrication, published in your paper of 26th of Nov. last, relative to the use of plaster as a manure for potatoes, in answer to which with pleasure I reply.

About six years since I tried the experiment, w ich to me, tested the relative value of plaster and barn yard manure, in application to this crop, both being applied in the hill. My first essaying in the use of plaster, was by planting two rows through the centre of a smal piece, which was in rather an impoverished condition, where it was used extensively. At each end of the rows suitable landmarks were erected to prevent all liabilities to mistake. These rows were characterized by no marked difference of top, during their growth, but at harvest, they gave a product of larger potatoes, possessing superior flavor, compared with those of the neighboring rows. The soil on which this experiment was tried, is clayey, of course when wet, it is very wet, and vice versa.

Since the foreging result was obtained, we have used plaster, and that alone as the manure for the *murphy crop*, and with success, which induces us to continue doing so, and to recommend our way to others. Our potatoes are the praise of all who eat of them, whether Yankee, Dutch, or the emigrant from the Emerald Isle. We have raised them in this way, on dry land and on springy land with good reward, yet plaster is evidently better adapted to our dry warm lands, than those tending to humidity. But if lands are sufficiently dry to plough, its effects are good.

With respect to the quantity used, we can only say, be liberal. The earth is a good paymaster, whatever is committed to her keeping is sure to yield a good per centage. We do not probably use more than a bushel and and half or two bushels to the acre at planting time, but more can do no injury, as futuro harvests will determine.

A prominent benefit resulting to the potatoe crop, by this method, is, that they are far less liable to suffer from drouth, than when manured in the usual way, and these drouths usually come at times when they are most injurious.

We are in the habit of sorting our potatoes, while harvesting them, laying the smallest aside for feeding, and reserving the larger ones for the table and for seed. This course we find beneficial, tending to prevent deterioration of the article, which with us often happened, when we were in the habit of planting large and small ones promiscuously. The practice of cutting large potatoes for seed, never has succeeded with us as well as when they were planted entire.

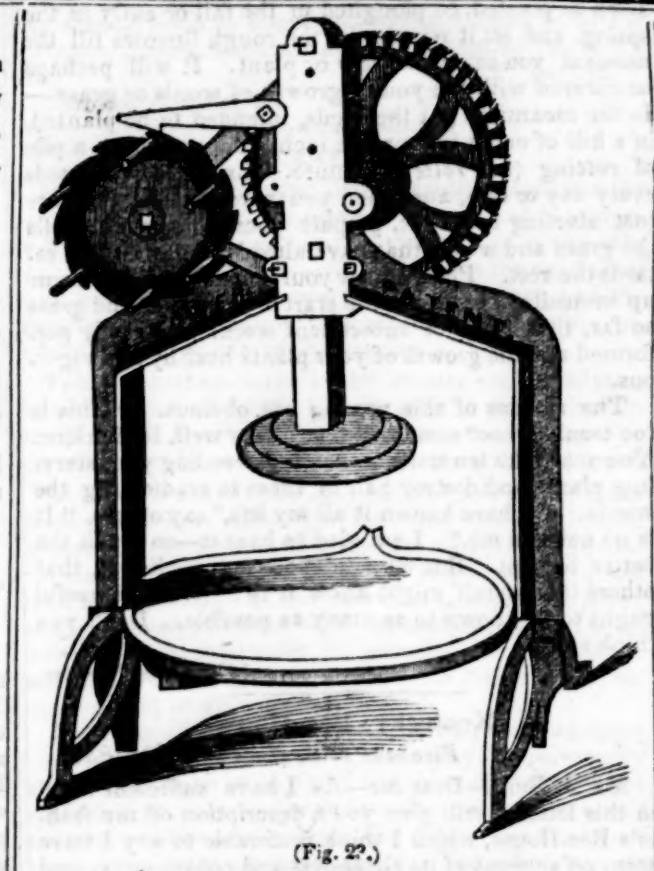
With respect to the inquiry of your correspondent as to the utility of sowing clover, to plough in, in the fall for manure, we venture a conjecture that it will succeed well, provided he can, during the summer, get a sufficient growth to make it an object, which will probably be the case, if his land is congenial to clover. Here, again, we would recommend *plaster*, as on our uplands it has a powerful tendency to introduce clover without seeding with it, and to increase its growth very much where it has been sown. We consider them two of the best and cheapest manures which can be applied, and on *our soils* they always go together.

Your correspondent's last inquiry relates to lime and orcharding, to which we cannot give response satisfactory to ourselves. We have tried lime in various ways, but have never found sufficient benefit to warrant an *extensive* use at the present high prices. Still we doubt not its efficiency for various soils, and crops, and have seen its good effects so far as to suppose that, if it were afforded at reasonable rates, its market would be increased.

B****.

Mt. Oseola, April 26th, 1839.

To remove panes of glass, put soft soap on the putty for a few hours, and it becomes as soft as if just put on, though the putty had become hard as stone.



(Fig. 22.)

Tower's Cheese Press.

We called the public attention to this press, of which we here give a cut, in October, 1837. The inventor, Jonas Tower, lives in Madison, Ohio. We here figure and again notice it, because we deem it the best that has ever come under our notice; and were it in market here, we doubt not it would sell well.

The press is entirely of cast iron, except the lever. It occupies about two feet square, and stands about three feet high. It is on the principle of continuous pressure; the power may be increased at pleasure, to almost any required extent, by a youth of twelve years old. It is simple, and can hardly get out of repair. Its advantages are—

It occupies but little space; and

The pressure may be graduated at pleasure.—*Cult.*

The Cocoonery—Fixtures—Feeding Silk Worms.

BY GIDEON B. SMITH.

In the construction of cocooneries, regard should be had to convenience of form and eligibility of the site. A long low building is more convenient than one several stories high; and a high airy situation is preferable to a low one. A building intended to accommodate 1,000,000 of worms, must be eighty feet long by forty feet in width, one story high; or in that proportion. I think a better form would be one hundred feet by thirty-two in width, which would afford the same room. A plain frame building is best. It should be weather-boarded, and instead of lathes and plaister, the walls should be tightly boarded also. There should be windows every six or eight feet on each side, with shutters; and ventilators along the sides near the floor, and under each row of hurdles, and also in the ceiling, to admit of a free circulation of air when necessary; and so arranged with shutters that they may be closed at pleasure. The building should be raised three or four feet from the ground, on pillars, to insure its freedom from damp and to admit the passage of pure air from below. This also renders it more inaccessible to rats and mice, which are very destructive to silk worms. It will be a great advantage if the building have an upper story or half story, as it will protect the cocoonery in the lower story from the heat of the sun, and will be very useful as a store room for cocoons, and many other uses.—Where there are high trees to shade the roof they will be found of great benefit; but they should be trimmed of their branches as high as the top of the building, to guard against dampness and to secure a free circulation around the building. Fire places should be provided in each side and end of the cocoonery, for the purpose of drying the atmosphere in damp weather. Or, what is still better, air furnaces may be provided in small cellars under each end of the cocoonery, for this purpose.

The Fixtures for a cocoonery are properly constructed hurdles or shelves on which to feed the worms. There are, probably, no two cocooneries in existence alike in this respect. Some have nothing but simple board shelves, six to eight feet long, supported upon cleets at each end, and made to draw out and in at pleasure. Others have frames of the same dimensions, with net work bottoms, and provided with sliding shelves two or three inches below to catch the ordure that falls from them. I have preferred the latter to simple boards; but Mr. Whitmarsh, who has for many years fed worms extensively, and who at first used net work hurdles, prefers the simple boards, and now uses them altogether. Of course there can be but little, if any advantage in the former, or he would not have abandoned them, and there must be some advantage in the latter, to authorize his laying aside the net work and resorting to the board shelves in his extensive establishment.

Hurdles—The net work hurdles may be made most cheaply in the following manner: The frames are formed like the outside frames of a window sash, of seasoned pine or poplar stuff, an inch thick, and about two inches wide. Mark off the sides and ends on the upper surface with compasses, three-fourths of an inch apart, and place half inch tacks with heads in the marks driven nearly to the head. Then take a ball of doubled and twisted cotton twine, tie the end to the first tack on one corner, and pass it to the other side, around the heads of two of the tacks next to the oppisite corner, drawing tightly, and return to the second tack on the first, passing round the head of that and the next, and returning to the third and fourth tacks on the other side, and so on till all the tacks are occupied, and driving down the tacks so that they will confine the twine. Then turn the hurdle the other way, and fasten the end of the twine to the first tack in the corner and pass the doubled twine alternately over and under two of the cross threads to the other side, passing the loop over two tacks drawing them tightly and driving down the tacks; thus continuing till the hurdle is finished. The meshes will thus be three-quarters of an inch square. I have made them by perforating the frames with a brad awl: and others make them by sawing the frames across at the proper distances, about a quarter of an inch deep and passing the twine through the track made by the saw. I think those made with tacks much the simplest, and as good as any other. Messrs. Jenks and Ramsburg of Frederick make them in that way. A couple of men can make twenty to thirty a day. Others make regular netting and stretch it over the corners of the frames and confine it to them with cords. The size of these hurdles depends upon the fancy of those who make them. They are generally four to six feet long, and two to three feet wide. I think two and a half feet by four, the most convenient size.

Standing Posts.—To support the hurdles, upright posts are required from the floor to the ceiling, just far enough apart, lengthwise, to admit the hurdles between them. If the hurdles are five feet long and two and a half wide, then the posts should be five feet apart in the clear, lengthwise, and two feet apart the other way. Cleets nailed across these posts, one foot apart, beginning one foot from the floor, serve to support the hurdles, which may be drawn out and in like a drawer. The posts may be made from three-inch joists. For small establishments, or when the room is required for other purposes after the silkworms have done with it, moveable frames are made by merely morticing cross and side braces into the posts near the top and bottom. They may then be moved about conveniently. When net hurdles are used, it is necessary to have other shelves with either board or paper bottoms, to slide under the net hurdles two or three inches below them, to catch the filth that falls from the netting above. Some have them made like the frames of the hurdles, and covered with thin cotton cloth, others cover them with paper. But I think thin boards will be found most convenient, and in the end, the cheapest. The great object to be gained in choosing the kind of hurdles is, to accommodate the greatest number of worms in the least possible space, and yet to allow them sufficient room, with a free circulation of air, and also to be convenient for feeding and cleaning. The frames for the hurdles should, therefore, be arranged in rows, with alleys between them, wide enough to afford room for the attendants to pass freely, with large baskets of leaves. The alleys ought to be, at least, four feet wide.

Hatching the Eggs, and Feeding the Silkworms—next claims our attention. The proper season for hatching the eggs is, when the mulberry leaves, in an ordinary season, have attained the size of half a dollar. Naturally the silkworm will hatch without human aid simultaneously with the development of the mulberry leaf; but it is best to keep them back a week or two if possible, that the leaves may attain some size. If the eggs have been kept in an ice-house, it would be well to take them thence to a cellar, and thence to a cool room, leaving them twenty-four hours in each, and then to the hatching-room. A sudden transition from the low temperature of the ice-house to that of the hatching room, might injure them. When they have been kept in a cellar, they ought to remain a day or two in a cool room before exposure to the warm hatching room. If the weather be warm, the hatching room will be warm enough without artificial heat; but, if it be below 70°, it ought to be raised to that degree by means of a stove. The hatching room may be any small room

that can be conveniently kept warm, and should be provided with hatching tables; these may be ordinary, plain tables, of a sufficient size to accommodate the number of eggs to be hatched. A table ten feet long and three feet wide, will accommodate a million. The sheets of paper containing the eggs are to be spread out on the tables, an left to hatch. All that is to be done is to keep the room warm, and to increase the temperature gradually, for which purpose a thermometer in the room is convenient. After a few days exposure in the hatching room, the eggs will begin to hatch; but very few will come out the first day, and need not be attended to. On the second day, a large number will come out and then mulberry leaves must be laid over them, when the little worms will soon attach themselves to the leaves, and must be removed to another table, by taking hold of the stem of the leaf, and bearing it to the table. The table should be marked, to indicate the first day's hatching, as the produce of each day must be kept separate from the others. The same course must be pursued with the next day and the day following, but not longer, for the few worms that do not come out during the three days are not worth attending to, and should be thrown away. The worms always come out in the morning, and should be removed to their tables and fed immediately, the leaves on which they were removed being their first meal, and will last them till towards evening, when fresh leaves should be laid over them.

Cutting the Leaves.—Some persons direct the leaves to be cut into small pieces while the worms are small, but I never could discover any advantage in it, as the worms will cut them fast enough, as Mr. Whitmarsh well remarks. A young worm, not two hours old, will cut through the middle of the oldest and hardest mulberry leaf in two minutes. In feeding the worms, my rule is, to give them a few leaves at a time, and to supply them with fresh ones as often as they consume them —night and day. It is directed by the French and Italian writers, that a certain quantity, by weight, must be given them a certain number of times each day; but I have always found that they do best, begin to spin their cocoons soonest, and make better and more silk, when fed as much as they can eat, night and day, from the time they are hatched till they begin to spin. I do not recommend large quantities of leaves to be laid upon the hurdles at one time, but rather moderate ones, and that they should be continually watched, and supplied with fresh food as often as the former supply is consumed, or becomes in the least *wilted*, even if they require feeding every hour. I cannot sufficiently impress upon the mind of the reader the importance of this rule. On a previous page, I have given the results of the contrary practice and that here recommended, in parallel columns, and I once more assure the reader of the correctness of those results. It may startle some persons to be told that they must attend to the worms at night, and therefore it is as well to inform them that they need not do so; that they will make excellent silk and a fair profit, too, by feeding well during the day, and giving them a full feed at night. But they must be informed that, for every two nights they omit feeding the worms one day will be added to the time of feeding, and that the produce of silk will be diminished in proportion as the time is lengthened.

The Moulting (or shedding of the skins) of the worms, takes place four times, and generally from five to seven days apart, depending on the manner in which they are attended. Those fed upon the *high pressure* system (above recommend,) will moult every four or five days; and those fed upon the ordinary systems will generally moult every seven or nine days. These periods of moulting are of no other interest to the attendant, than affording convenient periods for cleaning the hurdles, which should be done as soon as the worms revive. The times of moulting will be readily seen, by the worms neglecting their food, concealing themselves under the leaves, &c., and appearing to sleep. At these times, no food should be given them, nor should they be disturbed in any way. They generally remain dormant about thirty hours.

[Concluded next week.]

Stealing a March on Grass and Weeds.

Dear Sir—It may not be useless to young farmers and gardeners to know how this may be done. I had been cultivating the ground twenty years before I was taught it; simple as it is. The seeds of grass and weeds are *in the ground*, and when it is prepared for a crop, these seeds are prepared, by that operation, to spring up immediately; whereas the *dry seeds* of vegetables, sown or planted, remain longer before they sprout and spring up. Seeds that are slow in coming up, are preceded by their enemies, which occupy the ground and render the crop sickly and crowded and starved. To clear out the weeds and grass so as to give the crop the exclusive occupation of the ground, is then difficult and laborious. To obviate this and give the crop the start is the object; and this mode is: Let the ground, to be sown or planted, be ploughed in the fall or early in the spring, and let it remain in the rough furrows till the moment you intend to sow or plant. It will perhaps be covered with the young growth of weeds or grass.—In the meantime put the seeds, intended to be planted, in a hill of earth four or five inches deep made on a pile of *rotting* (*not rotten*) manure. Examine your seeds every day or two, and when you perceive that they are just starting to sprout, prepare your land, which kills the grass and weeds that have already come up and retards the rest. Plant or sow your seeds which will come up immediately and get the start of the weeds and grass so far, that the first subsequent working is easily performed and the growth of your plants healthy and vigorous.

The reasons of this process are obvious. "This is too troublesome" some will say. Very well, let it alone. You may take ten times as much in weeding your starveling plants and destroy half of them in eradicating the weeds. "I have known it all my life," say others, "It is no news to me." I am glad to hear it—so much the better for you. But why did you not publish it, that others like myself might know it to? What is useful ought to be known to as many as possible. Don't you think so? I DO.

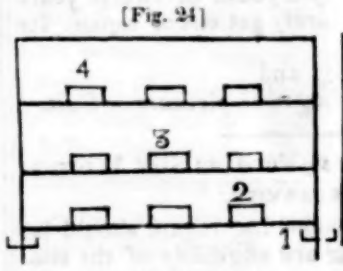
[*Franklin Farmer.*

Kentucky Bee-House.

Pleasant Hill, November 30, 1838.

Mr. J. Buel—Dear Sir—As I have sufficient room in this letter, I will give you a description of my father's Bee-House, which I think preferable to any I have seen, on account of its cheapness and convenience, and if you think it worthy of a place in your excellent periodical, it is perfectly at your disposal. The building is twelve feet long, eight wide, and seven feet high from the floor to the plate or ceiling, (the floor being eighteen inches from the ground,) and consists of four posts, eleven feet six inches long, let in the ground three feet, which is weather-boarded round, and covered in, so as to prevent the bees from getting in the house, they being confined in six boxes, three on either side of the house, placed fifteen inches one above another. This drawing (Fig. 24,) represents one side of the house, viewed from the outside.

[Fig. 24]



[Fig 25]

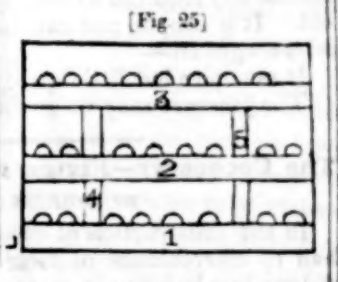


Fig. 24, No. 1, 1. are copper troughs running round the post, half way between the floor and ground, which are kept filled with water, to prevent ants or other insects from getting in the house. No. 2, 3 and 4 are tubes eight inches wide, one-eighth of an inch deep, to convey the bees through the wall into the long boxes, and entering them at the bottom, there being three to each long box.

The drawing, Fig. 25, represents one side of the house, viewed from the inside. No. 1, 2 and 3 are long boxes, eighteen inches wide and twelve deep, extending the whole length of the house, with eight holes, four inches square, in each box, upon which is set two-gallon caps, with two half inch holes in each, one near the top, the other about the centre of the cap, in which the smoke of a burning rag is blown to drive the bees from the cap into the long box, which can be known by striking the caps. When they are all in the long box, a knife or wire should be drawn under the bottom of the cap, to separate the comb from the box, when the cap of honey may be removed, and an empty one put in its place. No. 4 and 5 are tubes three inches square, to convey the bees from one box to another, that one swarm of bees may do the whole, or if one or more swarms be put in each box, that they may become as one, as they will not permit more than one king when put together, by which they are prevented from destroying themselves by fighting.

A house of this description, when the long boxes are filled, will afford, at a moderate calculation, ninety-six gallons of honey in the comb annually.

F. S. Fisher.

[*Cultivator.*]

Pickle for Fruit Trees—Planting Scions.

"I have said I was much pleased with your Maine Farmer, it being well adapted to our latitude and wants, still you give us some chaff with the wheat, but this is unavoidable, they never grow apart. I allude particularly to an improved method of raising any desirable variety of apples or pears much sooner by merely planting the scions horizontally after preparing their ends. This I think will be found an old hoax, published, say once in twenty years. I tried it with many others, but none of us succeeded. Perhaps, however, we lacked faith,—the sign was wrong—the moon was of a wrong age, or even the wind might blow in a wrong direction,—should at any rate like a few trees raised in this manner, with a particular account of the successful operation.

"Another reccommends a pailful of old pickle thrown round the roots of fruit trees, as a fine thing to destroy the eggs of grubs and other insects. Its efficacy cannot be doubted. A gentleman once showed a tree, say a foot in diameter, which he killed by pouring beef pickle on the roots. The remedy was worse than the disease. I think it might be well to caution your readers against trying these experiments on a large scale; but when successful, state particulars for the benefit of others.

Will some of your correspondents inform us of the history of and antidote against the onion, cabbage and ruta baga maggot? Yours, &c.

Ephm. Goodale.

South Orrington, April 12, 1839.

[*Maine Farmer.*]

SWINE.

Of the swine of Berkshire county, there is little remarkable. I met repeatedly with a breed called the Mocho breed, which are much esteemed. I have found them in different parts of the State, but I can obtain no account of their origin. The Berkshire breed from England has been introduced into the county; and will extend itself as soon as its merits are properly appreciated. It is the best hog we have among us; and when used as a cross with some of our small boned breed, such as the Byfield or the China, or the Mocho, the progeny is highly approved. In a cross with the grass breed, so common in New York, the produce is very fine. Beautiful samples of this cross have been produced on one of the best managed farms in Massachusetts, in Lexington, near Boston. The average size, at eleven and twelve months old, has been 300 to 350 lbs.; and with extraordinary care and feed they have been made to exceed 400 lbs. at ten months old. This early ripeness, in all animals designed for the butcher, is of great importance.

On the dairy farms, the raising of pork is extensively pursued, excepting where the whey itself is used for the cows. The expediency of using the whey for the cows or in preference of keeping swine, is a vexed question among the farmers, which I have no means of determining. One hog is usually kept to four cows. A shoat, weighing seventy pounds in the spring kept upon the slops of the dairy and pasturage, and some meal or potatoes or both, may be expected in the fall, to weigh 250 lbs.; and the farmers in general consider more than one hundred pounds of this produce as in justice to be credited to the four cows. This, I believe, is in most cases an under estimate. No article can be given to swine, so conducive to thrift as milk, or the slops of the dairy.

One of the best establishments for fatting swine I found in Great Barrington. This farmer, whose whole management is excellent, fatted, the year before the last, twenty-four large hogs. The current year he has fatted twenty-five, and their average weight was 318 lbs.; total 7,950 lbs. His mode of fatting swine deserves attention. "As soon as the pastures will afford a good bite of grass, he turns them in where they can have plenty of clover and water. He is careful to salt them once a week or oftener, if the season is wet; and changes them from one pasture to another, as he does sheep or other stock, which is of much importance through the summer. As soon as he gathers his harvest, he gives them the stubbles. When these are well gleaned, he gives them corn cut up by the ground for a few days, as it is dangerous to keep them closely shut up and feed them highly in the beginning; having no exercise, it tends to produce the blind staggers. In order to remedy this, they must be put upon thin feed and have as much salt as they will eat. He commences steaming potatoes for his hogs the first of October, his ruta bagas not being then matured; he mashes them fine; puts nothing with them but the sour milk from six cows, and four quarts of salt to a box of twenty-eight bushels. This feed he continues three weeks. Afterwards, he commences steaming ruta baga, and continues this feed until the first of December, which is five weeks. He puts with the ruta baga, after being mashed fine, four quarts of salt and three bushels of oats and pease ground together, into a box containing twenty-eight bushels. On this feed they do extremely well. This feed he continues until the 25th of December; and then finishes off with meal and corn." The free use of salt is unquestionably of much advantage.

A very successful fattener of swine in another county, whose authority is decisive, is in the habit of boiling corn in a large vessel and with the mixture putting in a few quarts of wood ashes. The proportions, I cannot exactly ascertain; bnt he considers its use once a

day of great benefit to the health and appetite of his swine. He is careful to put charcoal into their styes once a week. A finer stock of swine or a finer display of fatting swine I have never seen than I have seen at this farmer's place, which is certainly a conclusive test of the excellence of his management.

I have statements without number of the value of apples for feeding swine. In one case the gain upon raw apples was eleven pounds weight in twelve days; and in this case nothing excepting apples was used. The best form of using them seems to be to boil them with potatoes; and it is reccommended by several farmers in this case to put the apples at the bottom of the kettle; and the potatoes become thus impregnated with their flavor. This comparatively new use and value of apples may be pronounced a great discovery of the most beneficial character. Many farmers not accustomed to speak lightly pronounce them of equal value as potatoes for the fatting of swine, for milch cows, and for beef cattle. I can answer for the human animal. There is no food more healthful or more nutritious in reasonable quantities than apples cooked or raw. A dish of baked apples and pure milk is of all others the most delicious to the unadulterated taste; and the free use of apples and milk, in place of the miserable slops of tea and coffee, would give to the young bipeds of the family vigorous bodies and bright minds; abate a large item in domestic expenses; and prevent a taste for the two greatest and unalleviated curses with which humanity was ever visited, tobacco and rum.—*Colman's 2d Report.*

Varieties of Indian Corn.

The following is an extract from a paper read before the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburgh, Virginia:

The kind of corn cultivated, I believe to be of greater importance than is generally supposed. Any Virginian who has traveled northwards, must have observed the difference between their crops and ours. He must have seen that the stalks diminish in size, while the crop per acre, obviously increases; and yet ours is notoriously the soil and climate for growing corn. I think the difference may be attributed to the kind of corn cultivated, a kind which enables them to plant much thicker than we do. Here, most of us plant a large gourd-seed corn, shooting up a large stalk, bearing generally one, occasionally two ears, and not admitting thick planting. There, the stalk is low, is planted very thick, and bears two, three, and four small flinty ears. Not farther north than Pennsylvania, I have seen corn planted five feet by four, with three and four stalks in the hill. Counting three stalks at this distance, and allowing three ears to each, any given space, there, will yield seven or eight ears to our one; small ears certainly, but still large enough to account for the great superiority in the product per acre. I commenced with the old full-breed Virginia gourd-seed, and stuck to it for six or eight years; but finding that on common land many stalks were too late in curing, or did not ear at all, determined to change my seed. My next variety was the "Taliaferro white flint." This sort is touched with the gourd-seed, but it is superior to it in having a smaller stock, ripening earlier, bearing more ears, and a harder and heavier grain. I then tried what is called the "Alsop corn," resembling the Taliaferro in other respects, but somewhat smaller in stalk, and superior in number of ears, often producing two, three, and sometimes a greater number of ears. This corn I still plant. I made one experiment with the Maryland twin corn, and thought it as prolific as the Alsop; but the grain being lighter and the stalk taller, it was abandoned. Last winter I purchased in Washington a small quantity of "Baden corn," and planted with it a rich lot of two acres. It came up and grew off well, was the tallest corn I ever saw, averaged five or six shoots to the stalk, and promised at one time to make a great crop. But it suffered nearly twice as much as the rest of my corn, from the heat or drouth of the summer, and was broken off by a wind in August, which did very little injury to the rest of the crop. It did not of course fill up or ripen well, and I fed it to hogs. But as it certainly had more shoots than any corn I ever saw, I have saved a small portion to plant again. If it can be brought down to a proper standard, retaining its great number of shoots, it will probably turn out to be a very prolific variety.

It will readily be seen, that I consider thicker planting than common essential in making heavy crops of corn per acre. But thick planting with a large kind, is out of the question. At the same time, it must be borne in mind, that as we increase the number, we diminish the size of the ears, and add to the labor of gathering and husking. Every judicious farmer will decide, from experience, how far he can carry this process; and will stop as soon as he begins to doubt whether he is paid for his additional labor. Dismissing all speculation on this point, I believe we may safely plant any small variety of corn, at the rate of one stalk to every ten square feet on tolerable land, which would give about 4360 stalks, and from six to ten barrels of grain to the acre. I will only add, in conclusion, that although I have frequently been deterred by the influence which custom exercises over the mind of every one, from planting corn as thick as I was inclined to, I have, in no one instance, exceeded the usual rate without adding to the crop.

WM. P. TAYLOR.

Caroline County, Va.

MANURES.

It must be admitted that little attention is paid to the subject of manures; and that a compost heap is scarcely to be found from one end of the county to the other. The usual resources are ample; but the raising of wool has in many cases prevented cultivation; and the forming or accumulation of manures has therefore received comparatively little attention.

The mineral manures in the county are abundant; for an account of which I must refer to the elaborate report of the Geological Surveyor on economical geology, published by order of the government the last year.

Gypsum is abundantly obtained at Hudson. It costs there about eight dollars per ton; and can be delivered in most of the western towns in the county, in a prepared state at less than ten dollars. It is applied to grass land and pasturage at the rate of a bushel to an acre; and in almost all cases with eminent success. Its effects are more observable on soils based on lime-stone and full of rich vegetable mould; but it is of little efficacy on wet or gravelly soil.

A farmer of Pittsfield of great intelligence and experience, and whose successful husbandry is universally admitted, speaks strongly of the value of plaster when applied to grass in conjunction with manure. His words are "spread the manure and then spread one and a half bushel of plaster on the manure. The effect is very great compared with the result when applied without manure." Two acres, which yielded only a single load, after this application produced two tons of hay to the acre.

A farmer in Stockbridge, speaks strongly of the great value of gypsum, when applied on fields which have been thoroughly manured by the folding of sheep upon them. It may be said this is the effect of the manure and not the plaster. His own careful observation leads to a different conclusion; and he is of opinion that great benefit results from the combination. This is in conformity with the theory of Dr. Dana, and Professor Hitchcock in respect to the operation of lime in any of its forms.

The same farmer gives an account of an experiment of plaster applied to potatoes, by putting a table spoonful on the seed in the hill. One quarter of an acre thus managed yielded as much produce as half an acre not plastered in its immediate vicinity. These effects of gypsum in respect to grass and cultivated crops, are confirmed by the experience of two farmers in his immediate vicinity, as intelligent and practical as are to be found in the state.

In Otis, ashes on moist land has proved unfavorable; and repeated, has occasioned moss and barrenness. On dry land its effects have been most beneficial. My business is with facts; and on such a subject who can presume to speak with confidence? As the ashes applied to wet land becomes immediately dissolved and active is it not the case that the vegetable is furnished in quantities, which the plants cannot take up, being filled to repletion; or passes off in its dissolved state immediately into the sub-soil?

In Sandisfield, a farmer whose premises and stock, bespeak skilful and excellent management, and whose fellow citizens have deemed him year after year, well qualified to assist in the management of the state farm, has found plaster applied alone of doubtful utility; but plaster applied with manure highly beneficial. Ashes and lime intermixed with manure have proved very beneficial to pasture lands. Leeched ashes have been applied with great success to land, which the year previous has been in potatoes and manured for that crop.

Two of the best grain farmers in the county in Sheffield, mix plaster with their manure to great advantage; and are in the habit of applying ashes in the spring upon their winter grain. They plaster their corn on the hill twice in the season,

A farmer in Sheffield, whose husbandry is admirable, uses plaster to great advantage on all his crops; and deems it of much importance that it should be applied early, and just as the crops are coming out of the ground.

The marls found in the county have not as yet proved as efficacious as was expected. They have been tried upon potatoes, corn, and wheat, but with indifferent success. Some disappointment at first was not surprising both from inexperience in the mode of application; and because from the nature of the substance a permanent rather than a sudden improvement was expected.

A farmer of Lee, whose observations are careful and intelligent, made various experiments with this substance. The marl, to which he had access, contained of soluble geine 2.6 of insoluble, 3.4 of phosphate of lime, 1.2 of carbonate of lime, 86.2 of granitic sand, 5.0 of water of absorption 1.6. The land to which it was applied was a rich gravelly loam. Of potatoes six rows through the whole piece were marled in the hill; a shovel full in each hill. The rows above them were not manured. The rows below them were manured with barn manure. The first part of the season he considered the marl rows as decidedly the best. In August, when I went into the field, they were not so promising as those manured with barn manure; and were not upon the whole better than those by the side of them without manure. He writes me since the harvest, "that he cannot say that he has seen as yet much benefit from his marl, though his potatoes were somewhat better for the use of it."

A considerable dressing of marl on grass ground on the same farm produced no perceptible results.

Its effects on his corn were not ascertainable as the whole field was marled equally. The growth was luxuriant and promising; but whether from the operation of the marl, or the fineness of the season, he could not determine.

At Sheffield, on a small farm which exhibits a beautiful example of intelligent and successful husbandry, upon a soil strongly silecious but abounding in vegetable mould, and based upon lime stone, marl was applied for the wheat crop. It was applied through the field in strips, and at the rate of 500 bushels to the acre. After the most careful examination that could be given to it before harvest, comparing the marled portions with the adjoining, which were not marled, we were unable to perceive any advantage or effect from its application. The result at harvest showed no difference.

The testimony every where is unanimous in favor of wood ashes, applied to cultivated crops, excepting on new land where it is not needed; to wheat in particular. An extensive manufacturer of Pittsfield, states that "he has tried for several years with great success, the ashes from his iron furnace; the ashes of bituminous coal and wood charcoal; and found it of great advantage without any other manure. Agricultural chemistry has yet a great work before it, in the solution of these recondite operations.

A farmer in Stockbridge speaks in strong terms of the beneficial effects of powdered lime-stone wherever it has been applied. At the mill for sawing and planing marble by a very ingenious machinery, much of this material is found reduced to a very fine powder.—*Colman's 2d Report.*

Experiments with Leached Ashes.

East Hartford, Conn., Feb. 1839.

FRIEND BUEL—As your motto is for the "improvement of the soil and the mind," permit me through the medium of your widely circulated and valuable journal, to give publicity to a discovery in the preparation of leached ashes, or soap boiler's waste, so as to make them equally valuable, and perhaps more so, to the farmers of our vast interior, as to the cultivators on Long Island, where they are bought up at an expense of 35 to 59 cents a bushel, and considered a profitable investment at that. The vast quantities bought annually in this county, (where they are considered of little value, and of none on clayey land,) and shipped to Long Island, induced me to think that the saline matter in the soil and atmosphere, was more the cause of their wonderful effect upon vegetation, than any *inherent* quality in it. To give theory the test of experience, I mixed ashes with common salt, but the salt was too coarse and too long in dissolving, to combine chemically;—the next was to sow the salt and ashes afterwards: this did better; my next to wet the dry unleached ashes with a strong brine, and after standing a sufficient time to spread readily with a shovel, applied them as a top dressing to turneps and potatoes. In this last experiment the success met my highest expectations; the potato crop was quadrupled, and the difference in the turnep yield still greater; but the soil as in the application of all high stimulants, should have a moderate dressing of *some* kind of manure, and it will be found in excellent order for grass or grain afterwards.

It may be observed of crops manured and dressed in this manner, that the leaves appear of a bright pea green, instead of the darker green, denoting too much top—whilst the tuber of the potato, and the bulb of the turnep, showed the whole strength of the plant to have centered there. To carry the analogy, still further, I have given the land a liberal dressing of plaster after the ashes so prepared, but not the least benefit to the crop could be perceived, any more than if it had been used within a mile of the ocean—of course it was labor lost.

It is very desirable that some enterprising farmers of each county in the western part of yours, and of other States, where leached ashes are in abundance and useless, to try the experiment of wetting them when dry,

with strong brine, no matter how old or stale; (if the price of salt is too high,) and communicate the result in the Cultivator. The lands found best adapted to this kind of manure on Long Island, are the poorer description of sandy and gravelly soil, and this agrees perfectly with my short experience here; so far, then, nature is true to her own laws, and no doubt every farmer in our wonderfully active climate and productive soil, will find the same striking analogy verified by experience. The season is approaching for the proper time of trial—let it be upon corn, potatoes, grass, upon spongy wet land, or newly stocked down, turneps and wheat in autumn, and should it come up to the writer's expectations, I shall think my past life not wholly spent in vain.

Yours respectfully,

Cultivator. DANIEL EASTON.

Garden Fruit.

Almost every family that has even a small garden attached to its premises, is pretty sure to have a lot of currant, and perhaps Gooseberry bushes, growing in the margins—the very place, by the way, where they should *not* be set out;—but did they never think that there are other bushes which, with about as little trouble, will produce them as good and even better fruit? Let them for instance, set out two or three dozen of the White Antwerp Raspberry bushes. They require but little more care than common currant bushes, and they yield a large and beautiful fruit to be eaten from the bushes, or to be set as a dessert upon the table. We venture also to reccommend sanguinely, the Thimble berry or Black Raspberry, which may be found wild in many places in this State. When cultivated in gardens, they grow very large, and are as sweet as the nicest tooth could desire. The bushes too, make an ornamental appearance. The dark red and polished stalks arise from three to six feet from the earth, and then bend over in graceful circles for the ground, on coming in contact with which, the end inserts itself in the soil, takes new root, and sends up a young shoot for fruit the next year. They make an elegant appearance in the garden and in front yards; and the abundance of fruit which they produce is astonishing. From twenty or thirty sets we have in our garden, we dare say we gathered bushels, in the plural number, last year. Mixed with a little cream and sugar, they present upon the table a dish that would do honor to the most exalted guest.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Valuable Receipts.

LAKE COURT HOUSE, IA. March 20, 1839.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:

DEAR SIR—In your paper of the 2d inst., is a "cure for the poll evil" in its incipient state. Here is a cure for it in its worst state:

When the swelling breaks, or if it has been sometime a running sore, it will have a pipe or tube from which the matter discharges—into this crowd a lump of pearl-ash or potash, as big as you can with your finger. Three such applications will cure the worst case of poll evil or fistula that ever I saw. So much for horses.

In the human family, the worst cases of cholera morbus, dysentery, bloody flux, &c. that ever I saw, I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, or hours, by a strong tea made of the bark of the sweet gum—taken green from the tree is best—steep a handful in a pint of water until the liquor is like good coffee—drink it clear or sweetened with loaf sugar, or add a glass of good brandy if the attack is very severe.

If not infallible, it is remarkable in its effects, and and well worth being known and tried in every family.

Your friend, SOLON ROBINSON.

We can add our own testimony to the value of the sweet gum tea—having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery which refused to yield to the usual remedies. We have also seen, in the last five years, its wonderful benefits in many other cases. We have used the decoction made from the bark both green and dried; and have discovered no material difference in the effect—both being efficacious.—*Franklin Farmer.*

Cow Bed Rooms.

The editor of the Boston Cultivator, is inculcating the plan of allowing cattle to have space and room to lie in "free and easy," without being tied up by the head, as is usual. No doubt this is a better plan, where a farmer has sufficient room for the purpose. The late Dr. Parker of Gardiner, used to have a separate room for each of his cows, into which he turned them at night having the floor well littered. This kept them clean and comfortable. It is true, that he did not keep a great many, but what he did keep, were well kept, and probably yielded as much profit as twice the number kept as some keep their cows.

In this country, young cattle do very well during the winter under warm sheds, *provided nevertheless* they have enough to eat.—*Maine Farmer.*

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber has 5 000 genuine Morus multicaulis plants healthy and thrifty, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having the advantage of water communication through the Cayuga Lake and canals, he can box and forward them to any place desired.

☞ Orders *post paid* will meet immediate attention.

Aurora, Cayuga co., April 27, 1839. L. H. GORHAM.

Great and Timely Arrivals!

AT THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE.—The subscriber is happy to inform his friends and customers, that he has just received direct from England, a very large supply of imported Seeds. of such kinds, and in such quantities, as will meet the demands of the public, and of such quality as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Among them are,

1,500 lbs. English Purple Top Ruta Baga,
800 lbs. English and Scotch assorted Turnep,
650 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel,
300 lbs. French White and Yellow Sugar Beet,
175 lbs. Long Orange, and Altringham Carrot,
150 lbs. Yellow Dutch, and White Portugal Onion,
500 lbs. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Radish,
450 lbs. White Dutch Clover, Trifolium Incarnatum.

Also—New Orchard Grass, Pacey's perennia and Italian Rye Grass, Spring Tares, Potatoe Oats, Winter Oats, many new varieties of Peas and Beans, together with a multitude of smaller articles.

Also—Nearly one hundred varieties of the choicest English FLOWER SEEDS. (These will speedily be put up in small papers, price 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen.)

Also—Just received, a good supply of THORBURN'S CHINESE TREE CORN, and ROHAN POTATOES.

Orders already received will be immediately attended to.

All orders from a distance must contain a remittance, or good reference in this city.

☞ Agents will receive new supplies as soon as possible.

May 1, 1839. M. B. BATEHAM.

☞ *Oswego Agency.*—M. B. EDSON, Druggist, Oswego, is Agent for the Rochester Seed Store. A good assortment of Seeds may be found there.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

79 Barclay-street, New-York.

AT this old established stand, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have made extensive arrangements to accommodate farmers in all articles connected with husbandry, viz:—Agricultural implements, a full and fresh supply of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Durham Cattle, Chinese and Berkshire pigs, 10,000 Morus multicaulis Mulberry trees; Publications on Rural subjects, &c.

Published here the Rural Library, S. Fleet, editor, a few copies of 1st vol. for sale. The object of this work is to constitute a Library at the least possible expense. 2d vol., commencing with Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, with nearly 250 fine engravigns; subscription $3. Subscriptions received for the Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, &c. &c. J. W. WEAVER & CO.

pril 20-wmly 76 Barlay-st, New-York

Improved China and Berkshire Pigs.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale the above very superior hogs. They are the very choicest kinds of England and America, and are universally preferred by all who pay the least attention to the improvement of their stock.

The Berkshires are large, easily weighing 400 to 600 lbs., according to keep, at 18 months old, and grown hogs of this breed have been sold the past year in Kentucky from $200 up to $500 per pair. The China are a smaller race and much finer in their points than the Berkshire, and weigh at 18 months 300 to 400 lbs. They are celebrated for the delicacy of their meat, easiness to keep, and aptitude to fatten, and for producing a more rapid improvement in crossing with the common hog than any other breed known.

If called upon, the subscriber will give the most satisfactory reference of the perfect purity in blood of the above animals, and the superiority and care of his breeding, and residing as he does at the great shipping port of the lakes, Western gentlemen, in addressing their orders to him, will make a considerable saving in the charges of feed and transportation.

Prices of Berkshire pigs per pair, 6 to 8 weeks old, caged and shipped,.....$20 00
China do.,.....15 00

When taken at the farm without box, $2 per pair less will be charged. Crosses of the above with each other called the Tuscarora, and in England the Tonkay breed, at 15 to 20 dollars per pair.

Pigs will not be considered as engaged unless the amount of them is remitted at the time of ordering, or reference given. *Address, post paid,* A. B. ALLEN.

Buffalo, March, 1839.—mar9-m3t w9t

As the subscriber intends hereafter to confine his breeding exclusively to the Berkshire and China, he will sell his crosses of the Lescester with the above. Pigs six to ten weeks old, $8 @ $12 per pair, and grown breeding sows of the same at $15 @ $30.

Buffalo, 23d April, 1839.-ap 27 w3tm2t A. B. ALLEN.

Mulberry Trees, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SON still have the following trees for sale.

35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in cuttings. The wood of these trees is perfectly mature and they have been well preserved from all injury.

42,000 genuine Alpine trees of a very superior character, at least equal, to any in the Union.

10,000 of the splendid Morus Expansa, 5 to 9 feet high and much branched, remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country.

75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramidalis, Oriental, White Italian and other kinds—all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate.

Also a large assortment of the Silk Worm's Eggs, of the most choice and valuable kinds.

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of Mulberry trees will be given to every purchaser.

Flushing, near New-York, April 17, 1839. ap27 4t

For Sale.

A SMALL FARM, finely situated, and of uncommon productiveness, near a large village on the Erie Canal, and admirably adapted to the dairy business and marketing. For further particulars, and terms, inquire at this office. Dec. 29—tf

Morus Multicaulis.

FOR SALE—One thousand five hundred genuine Morus Multicaulis trees, with cuttings on them; they are of thrifty vigorous growth, the wood well ripened. They are choice trees.

Also, 10,000 Morus Multicaulis cuttings for sale, if applied for soon.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. for sale as usual. ASA ROWE.

Greece, Monroe Co., March 7th, 1839. m1tw6t

Splendid Collection of Fruit Trees.

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have just imported, from the celebrated nursery of Rivers, London, FIVE THOUSAND PEACH, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES, of one and two year's growth from the graft, selected varieties of the most choice fruit.—This size of trees has been selected as best adapted for transplanting, not five per cent, having failed of many thousands heretofore imported for our nursery. The fruit will be warranted what it purports to be, and the varieties of choice kinds. At the usual prices.

Also—English and Scotch Elms, European Larch, Scotch firs, (small,) European mountain ash by the hundred, double white and scarlet flowering hawthorns, weeping cypress—Tartarian, Siberian Chinese arbæ vitæ, &c., besides the usual stock of Nursery Plants. Orders transmitted. ap13 3t J. BUEL & Co.

Seed Store Agencies.

GENERAL assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at the following places; and printed Catalogues can be had on application:

Buffalo..W. & G. Bryant.	Nunda..W. M. Chipman.
Lockport..S. H. Marks & Co.	Canandaigua..B. F. Clark.
Albion..Rathbone & Clark.	Geneva..J. N. Bogert.
Brockport..Geo. Allen,	Waterloo..Abram Deuel.
Batavia..J. V. D. Verplanck.	Auburn..Horace Hills.
Le Roy..Tompkins & Morgan.	Palmyra..Hoyt & May.
Attica..R. & N. Wells.	Newark..E. B. Doane.
Perry. L. B. Parsons & Son.	Syracuse..T. B. Fitch & Co.
Genesco..J. F. & G. W. Wyman.	Utica..J. E. Warner.
Mt. Morris..R. Sleeper.	Oswego..(will be supplied soon.)

All the ordinary kinds of seeds are put up in small papers as usual and those kinds mostly wanted in larger quantities, are put up in packages by weight. Persons wishing other kinds, or larger quantities, may leave their orders with the agents and the articles will be forwarded.

The character of these seeds is now generally known, and the increased demand for them is their best recommendation. But for the benefit of those agencies that are newly established, I would say, that if these seeds, on fair trial, do not prove superior to those generally hawked through the country, I shall be satisfied that *seven year's experience* has failed to teach me the trade, and will quit the business. M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester, N. Y., April 1st, 1839.

☞ Subscriptions for this paper will be received by all the above named agents of the Rochester Seed Store.

To Farmers.

PRODUCE STORE.—The subscriber has removed his Store from the corner of Exchange and Buffalo sts., to No. 33 Exchange st., near the Canal. Where he will pay cash and the highest prices for Timothy and Flax Seeds, Corn, Oats, White Beans, Pork, Butter Lard, Hams, &c.

Just received, a superior quality of Large, Medium, and Small Clover Seed, and a quantity of clean Timothy Seed

Farmers are respectfully invited to give him a call before purchasing or disposing of the above articles elsewhere

SIMEON P. ALCOTT,

Rochester, April 4th, 1839. [6t] Agent.

New Arrangements.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has taken the entire management of the Rochester Seed Stoe. Having had seven years' experience in the business in this place, he flatters himself that his knowledge of the wants of the community, and his facilities for supplying those wants, will enable him to give the fullest satisfaction, and secure for the establishment a continuance of that public confidence and liberal patronage which it has hitherto received.

He has now on hand a very large assortment of English and American Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of the best kinds and latest growth, and several tons weight additional will be received direct from England on the opening of navigation.

The regular agents for the establishment will be supplied immediately.

Catalogues may be had gratis on application.

Rochester, March 1st, 1839. M. B. BATEHAM.

WM. PRINCE & SONS will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton, and other varieties, deliverable to the purchaser at such period in the spring as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worm Eggs, Mulberry seed, &c. The Multicaulis Trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N. B. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds, can be supplied to any extent, and all articles will be packed so as to support any voyage and be forwagded in the most careful manner.

Flushing, near New York, Feb. 12, 1839. feb 23-10t

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting. which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

Morus Multicaulis.

A FINE lot for sale; also, a few English Hawthorn of large size, a very desirable lot, by S. MOULSON,

February 27. Front-street.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer

April 1, 1839. ASA ROWE.